

## The Evening World.

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### VETERANS OF THE 27TH.

ON Friday next will be held in this city the second biennial reunion of the 27th Division Association.

Upward of 10,000 militiamen and veterans of the war are expected to attend. Gen. Pershing will review the column as it marches to its headquarters in the 7th Regiment Armory. Speakers and guests at the reunion will include Field Marshal Viscount French, the British, French and Belgian Ambassadors, Col. J. Mayhew Wainright, Assistant Secretary of War; the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan will preside at the ceremonies.

The people of New York should need no urging from the Mayor or the Fifth Avenue Association to hang out their flags and bunting and do honor to the soldiers of the 27th.

The city will never forget that day at the end of August, 1917, when New York's own division marched away. It will never forget March 25, 1919, when it greeted the homecoming 27th and gathered to its heart the living and the dead.

This Commonwealth wants the 27th to keep together, to work together for whatever it feels to be worth while, to come to its reunions with the certainty of a never failing public interest and welcome.

That is what this city can and should impress upon the 27th Division Association next Friday.

### TO-DAY'S THE DAY.

This a red-letter day for interborough subway users.

Two hundred and forty-six more trains daily during rush hours, 100,000 more seats.

And the best of it is, it's only a beginning. Sept. 18 next will bring a total of 360 more trains a day. Purchase of 350 new cars, 100 of which have already been ordered, promises a degree of relief even for rush hours.

Here's hope for the subway sardine. He may yet have room to wriggle.

### ONE AT A TIME.

RADIO enthusiasts have been suggesting the possibility of equipping golf links with radio phones and amplifiers so that members playing may be paged and reached wherever they may be.

The suggestion probably is no more than an indication that monomania may change manifestations. One at a time is enough. That is what the word monomania means. In other words, the golf bug who goes nutty over radio ceases to be a golf bug and becomes a radio bug.

We imagine the talk of a "radio links" will stop at the nineteenth hole. Some golf bug is sure to explain to the radio bug that the club cannot afford it. It isn't the first cost but the upkeep.

Imagine, for example, Mr. Jones putting on the seventeenth green with his opponent one up. Then suppose the radio set blared out, "Call for Mr. Smith," and Mr. Jones missed. One putting-iron stroke would finish the amplifier.

Worse yet, what assurance would the earnest golfer have that a radio set would not be put to such base use as to tell Mr. Jones that Mrs. Jones was waiting dinner and expected him to take her to the movies?

No, it wouldn't do. One mania at a time is enough.

Many Republicans Turn to Harding to Rescue Party.—Times headline.  
Preparatory to action, why not clear the deck of Daugherty?

### WITH A RETURN TICKET.

THIRTY-EIGHT students from a dozen Iowa colleges and universities are to enter Columbia University next September as holders of fellowships provided by the will of Mrs. Lydia C. Chamberlain of Des Moines.

These students will each receive \$750 cash, railway fare to New York—and a return ticket. This last is a provision deserving consideration. The holder of the fellowship, in accepting, must state his—or her—purpose to return to the State of Iowa for a period of at least two years after finishing the work at Columbia.

Mrs. Chamberlain was sensible and public-spirited in making this provision. She did not propose to drain Iowa of promising young men and women. This requirement is likely to benefit the students, the State of Iowa and, perhaps, in the long run, New York City.

The young man or woman finishing a university course is likely to be strongly under the influence of his environment and of the faculty. If that influence is exerted a thousand miles away, Iowa doesn't have a fair chance to present

its claims to consideration as the place for a career.

But two years in Iowa will give the student background and a chance to judge of the comparative opportunities there and here.

Those students who are most determined to return to New York will do so after two years. These will be the ones most likely to succeed here. Those best fitted for Iowa opportunities will have found them and will know why they stay.

### "BREAD RUBLES."

IN Russia, Lenin set out to abolish money. He debased the currency until it is worse than valueless—merely a nuisance.

Currency is abolished. Credit is abolished. But money is not. The printing presses did not abolish the need for a medium of exchange and credit. To-day a gold piece would buy more commodities than before the anti-money crusade.

At Genoa the Russians were willing to talk of money and credit to be loaned to the Soviet Government. This money was expressed in "gold rubles" of standard weight and quality.

Failing to raise gold credits at Genoa, Lenin is now reported to be offering a "bread loan" for subscription in Russia. In terms of the debased paper rubles, the face of the loans runs into trillions. Payment is pledged in grain—after the harvest.

Grain or bread in Russia is a measure of value—which paper rubles are not. Bread loan bonds will possess exchange value—even a gold value—if it appears that the Soviets will be able to meet their pledges.

This marks another sharp break in Bolshevik theory. After undertaking to destroy money, Lenin is forced to adopt a substitute, something he may hope to prove is "just as good," but which will prove less convenient. "Bread rubles" will add a third series of valuations for such Russian commodities as are for sale. And there is every reason to expect that the value of this new currency will fluctuate with the size of the crops and with the political strength of the Bolshevik Government.

It is probably significant that this loan was not announced until the planting season had passed. Apparently the only means of redeeming the loan is by taxation—or confiscation—of peasant grain. If the peasants object and fight for their crops, the bread rubles may depreciate in value until they match the despised waste-paper currency.

Gen. Mitchell, flying expert, met with an accident and has three cracked ribs. He was thrown from a horse. Now maybe he'll be good and stay in the air where he is safe.

### THE RIGHT WORDS.

PRESIDENT HARDING has never chosen his words better than in the following from his speech of yesterday accepting the Lincoln Memorial in behalf of the Nation:

"Fifty-seven years ago this people gave from their ranks, sprung from their own fibre, this plain man, holding their common ideals. They gave him first to service of the Nation in the hour of peril, then to their pantheon of fame. With them and by them he is enshrined and exalted forever.

"To-day American gratitude, love and appreciation give to Abraham Lincoln this lone white temple, a pantheon for him alone."

That says it all, with a simplicity in keeping with the character of Lincoln and the building that is to be a memorial to him—in keeping also with other monuments the American people have dedicated to their immortal.

The straight, pure shaft of the Washington Monument, the "long, white temple" of the Lincoln Memorial, the plain stone over the grave of the Unknown Soldier—nothing could better stand for the simple sincerity of American feeling at its deepest and best.

### ACHES AND PAINS.

Fads are pleasant acquisitions that rest and refresh the mind. Habits are mostly bad. The worst of all is the doctor habit.

They dispense with a good deal of justice up in Westchester.

Sara Teasdale sings of love  
Sweetly as a cooling dove;  
But she's wedded, if you please,  
And sings sweetly just to tease!

Writing of Utah, George Wharton James says only 3 per cent. of the male Mormons ever practiced polygamy. Once was enough for the ninety-seven!

The appearance of a white butterfly about one inch long in a subway car full of men created almost as much fuss as a mouse at a tea party. The riders dodged as it flew toward them, made passes with their paws and shifted seats if the insect came near in lighting.

Down in the subway.  
Where extremes meet,  
I wish they'd stand  
On their own feet!

In the Cemetery of the Evergreens is a wide tract set apart for the burial of sailors that contains few or no graves. The sea does not give up its dead.

JOHN KEETZ.

## "Fine, but Where's the Property?"

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By John Cassel



## From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

### Wants Anti-Lynching Bill.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Senator Borah, Chairman of the sub-committee that has been considering the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, submitted a report declaring the measure "absolutely unconstitutional." If Senator Borah claims that Anti-Lynching is unconstitutional, doesn't it follow that lynching must be constitutional?

If so, then it shows that Senator Borah has to learn the Constitution of the United States, and not to dictate to the people his own constitutions.

Lynching is a crime, and any one who supports the existence of crime is a criminal himself. The United States Government is powerless at present to stop lynching, because some of the representatives of the country are weak-minded, and do not take the trouble to study the Constitution of the United States.

Also the States where the crimes are committed do not live up to the Constitution of the United States. What the country needs is clear-minded representatives. T. B. New York, May 28, 1922.

### Tax Exemption.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Is it not class legislation to put the burden of taxation on the owners of houses which were built before tax exemption went into effect?

The benefits of tax exemption do not go to the builders of new houses to the degree that was expected; it is the owner of vacant land that ultimately benefits by charging an increased price for vacant land. C. L. Brooklyn, May 26, 1922.

### "Mary Mixup" and Ketten.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
It may interest you to know that out of the several New York dailies reaching our colony here, your paper has been voted the best for cartoons, "Little Mary Mixup" taking first place by a 7 out of 8 vote, and Ketten's picture second place by a 5 out of 8 vote. Tell your "Mary Mixup" man to keep up the dope he has been giving for the past few weeks. It's great.

LOUIS RICH.  
Old Orchard, Wharton, N. J., May 28, 1922.

### "A Reward of Victory."

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
In Frank A. Vanderlip's Review of Genoa, the best he can say for it is "meeting was not a complete failure." H'm, what else?

At the same time we are informed "Poincaré insists France will not let Berlin bulks" and Berlin is bound to balk. She is only waiting for Poincaré to get in his deadly work in these United States, i. e., to drive your

manhood to the four corners of the globe, when she will not only balk but cheerfully start the pink tea all over again, for it is a known fact the world over that it was the United States, and the United States only, that won the war for the allies by throwing her manhood into the fray when mighty, big, arrogant England was admitting to the world she was fighting with her back to the wall, France having already admitted to anybody who cared that she was bled white.

Monstrous, big Russia long before this, through internal dissension and her tremendous losses already sustained in war, became a liability in place of an asset. In short, the allies were beat to a frazzle when the United States came to their rescue, and with her mighty resources unimpaired, turned utter rout into a smashing victory. But what was the reward of the manhood of these United States for their loyalty?

A certain moneyed group, seeing the tremendous money-making possibilities in Europe, and needing men, men and more men, and the United States being the only nation in the world who had them to give, this small group were big enough to saddle these United States with an Eighteenth Amendment, knowing it would chase your manhood over without fail, and it is. It is wrecking the country. Now will The Evening World please make it a regular feature to print the arrivals and departures daily? Then we will very soon see how long you can carry Prohibition in any manner, shape or form.

W. R.  
New York, May 27, 1922.

### "God's Time."

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Last Saturday "An American Citizen" delighted us with a beautiful poem praising the standard time.

But it is an error to call it "God's time."

The time between sunrise and sunset grows or decreases with the seasons. For practical reasons an average was calculated. Standard time is man made. In summer the so-called daylight saving time comes nearer to natural sun time, and if the expression "God's time" should be used at all, then the daylight saving time has more claim to be called so than the standard time.

Of course in a country religious in words, like ours, it is easier to hide behind God or the Bible than to think, but sometimes it is foolish. Is it known to "An American Citizen" that mankind even corrected God's mouth of 28 days, which one is God's thermometer, Fahrenheit or centigrade?

A. SIMPLETON.  
New York, May 29, 1922.

## UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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### HE SEARCH FOR SUCCESS.

In a recent address, Chauncey M. Depew said that no longer are poor boys coming to New York to seek their fortunes.

Mr. Depew does not get around as much as he used to. Poor boys are coming to New York to make their fortunes every day, and many of them will make their fortunes. Not only are they coming from every State in the Union, but they are coming from every quarter of the world.

And they are not only coming to New York, but they are coming to almost every important city on the globe.

In a world in which there are a billion and a half people a very large number will never find the fortunes they seek. But the search for success will go on just the same, and youth will be as restless and as eager to join the multitudes to the end of time as it has been in the past.

Because of the quest for success the world prospers and advances.

Were all the young men of the world to stay in the places they were born there would be no interchange of ideas, and each community would soon become as isolated in thought as in manners and speech.

Every city, every community needs men of many different types and characters. Every business needs men of different sorts, for this is a world in which there must be co-operation.

Conceive of any community in which all men were the same—thinking the same, speaking the same, acting the same—and you would picture a city in which life would be intolerable.

Every train that runs into New York is bringing poor boys; perhaps one or two of whom will be heard of all over the world by and by.

They will make their own success, and they cannot do that without creating opportunity for success for many other boys.

One poor boy, John D. Rockefeller, went to a Western city and founded an oil business which has made more than a thousand very wealthy men.

Some unknown youth walking the streets of some metropolis to-day, without the price of a meal in his pocket, may give employment to thousands by and by, and bring great success to scores who needed him.

Mr. Depew was a poor boy who came to New York long ago, but there were many poor boys who came before him who did almost as well as he did, and many thousands of them will come after him to gain similar success.

## "That's a Fact"

By Albert P. Southwick

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Nearly all the European nations have their distinctive dances. In England, what is called the "country dance" and the "hornpipe" seem indigenous. In Ireland the "jigs" in Scotland, the "reel," in France, the "quadrille" and the "cotillon," in

Germany, the "waltz" and the "galopade;" in Spain, the "fandango;" in Naples, the "tarantella;" in Poland, the "mazurka" and the "krakowicz;" and in Russia, the "cosaca" are all characteristic dances, suitable in their quick or slow movements, to the national temperaments.

"The Child of Fancy" was a name sometimes given to the English poet, Edmund Spenser.

"Mary," whose name occurs extensively in the poems of Lord Byron, was Miss Mary Chaworth, who after ward married John Musters.

## Unwieldy China

By Maubert St. Georges  
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### LABOR.

The strikes that have lately been taking place in Hong Kong and Canton are the beginning of a new movement in China that may turn out to be of paramount importance. New conceptions of the value and rights of labor brought back from Europe by the Chinese coolies who worked there during the war have served to bring about in the spheres where foreign industries have become established an attitude toward capital very similar to that we find at home.

The success of these strikes, however, was due not to the feeble new organization, but to the old industrial guilds which have existed in China for many hundreds of years, and have trained the Chinaman thoroughly in concerted action.

In these guilds and in the organization of the family are found the reasons why the Chinese have been able to put up with the inefficient Government which nominally controlled them. In rural districts several families are united to form a village, and a council of the elders assumes control, bearing all civil and judicial responsibilities and utterly disregarding the Government, except, of course, as regards the payment of taxes.

In the cities the inhabitants form different guilds according to their trades. These guilds enforce discipline and settle disputes. They are also responsible for the maintenance of poor members and their families and the education of their children. Apprenticeship, prices and wages are regulated by them. Even in religion they are authoritative, having their own shrine and patron divinity.

Like individuals, these organizations pool their resources and use the sum total in turn whenever they are faced with undertakings greater than their means allow. In cases of river conservation or famine, groups in one province will co-operate with groups in another.

These guilds have had a double effect. First by diminishing the effect of the Central Government they have prevented the growth of a nationalism such as we find in Japan. On the other hand they have brought about the remarkable cohesion that exists between Chinese laborers. Thus in a city every item concerning labor is regulated. The coolies coaling an English ship will never go to the next wharf to coal a French one. The coolie who drags a rickshaw has a definite district in which to work. When a gang of men can be seen working together anywhere it is a sure thing that they are bound by the laws of a common guild. Yet until very recently a strike such as we understand one was unknown. Picketing was unheard of and the question of closed or open shop had never arisen.

Before our own methods of labor organization can be adopted in China the influence of these guilds will have to be overcome. And the Chinaman is a very conservative person and greatly attached to the organization to which he belongs. The fact that travelers have deemed themselves justified in describing China as "one of the most democratic countries on earth."

## From Nature's Past

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### A PREHISTORIC NATIVE OF WYOMING.

Imagine a huge lizard-like creature more than 24 feet long, with forefeet small, almost delicate, in comparison with its trunk-like rear legs, and you will have a remote idea of the actual appearance of a native of Wyoming whose mounted skeleton suggests a drama of life as it was lived millions of years ago.

Its presence in the American Museum of Natural History incidentally suggests a phorb specimen of the politics. This superb specimen of the allosaurus, found near Medicine Bow and included in Fossils, reptiles, amphibians and fishes, was offered to Philadelphia by the City of Brothly Love and dilatory methods would provide a proper place for its installation in Fairmount Park.

After a wait of twenty years Philadelphia failed to make such provision. In 1899 the collection was purchased and presented to the Central Park institution by Morris K. Jesup. And now, at last, the allosaurus has a home.

### WHOSE BIRTHDAY?

MAY 21.—WALT WHITMAN was born at West Hills, on Long Island, N. Y., on the 31st of May, 1819, and died in Camden, N. J., March 27, 1892. He began his career as an errand boy in a lawyer's office and tried in turn working in a printer's office, teaching in a country school and editing the Brooklyn Eagle. He founded and edited his own paper "The Long Islander," but gave it up and tried building and selling small houses in Brooklyn. During this checkered career, he was continually writing poetry, and finally in 1855 he published a small book containing a collection of his poems, under the title of "Leaves of Grass." It was characterized by Emerson as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet produced." Whitman's life was a poet's life—free, unburdened, unworldly, unconventional, unselfish, cheerful, optimistic and it was contentedly and joyously lived.